

United States Patent and Trademark Office



A POLICA TIONANO	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
APPLICATION NO. 10/750,069	12/31/2003	Lars Severinsson	03384-P0011A	9091
24126 7	7590 01/12/2005		EXAMINER	
ST. ONGE STEWARD JOHNSTON & REENS, LLC 986 BEDFORD STREET STAMFORD, CT 06905-5619			RODRIGUEZ, SAUL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
STAMFORD,	CI 00903-3019	13-3019	3681	
		DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) X Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

This is a first office action on the merits of patent application S. N. 10/750,069.

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Sweden on 2001. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Swedish application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

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In the instant application the use of legal phraseology (e.g., "means") should be avoided.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

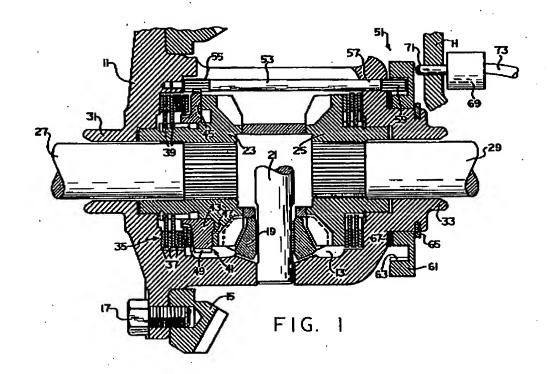
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Binkley ('118) in view of Nestler et al. ('250).

Binkley discloses a device for transmitting torque comprising two rotatable coaxial shaft members (27,29), a number of alternate clutch discs (37, 39), and braking means (69), a number of ramping cam/oblique surfaces (45, 47), first and second thrust members (41), an outer ring (23) axially fixed with respect to the housing (11), a gear ring (43), a rotatable brake shaft (53).

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Binkley, however, discloses an actuator mechanism without balls. Nestler et al., on the other hand, discloses a conventional ball ramp actuator (Figs. 2 and 4) having a rotatable shaft (17), and thrust members, balls (29), a circumferential holder (28), and thrust members (23, 26).

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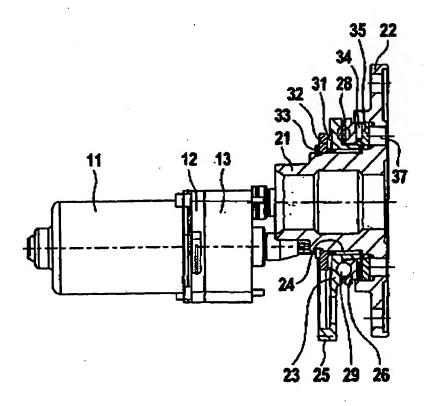


Fig. 2

Then, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a ball ramp mechanism on the device of Binkley in view of Nestler et al. to reduce friction and binding between the components.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 3 and 4 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Botterill et al. ('349), Leimbach et al. ('433), Irwin ('686), Osborn et al. ('090), Knapke ('939) and Stevenson et al. ('642) disclose other clutch actuators comprising parallel actuators and ball ramp mechanism.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Saúl J. Rodríguez whose telephone number is (703) 308-7575. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles A. Marmor can be reached on (703) 308-308-0830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Saul J. Rodfiguez

Examiner
Art Unit 3681

/ SJR